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COFFEE-PLANTING


dictum, such as obtains in the sugar or rice industries. For instance, there is division of opinion as to whether the coffee-trees should be kept cut down to a certain height, or permitted to grow rank; whether the plantation should be entirely cleared of its forest, or enough left to shade the coffee-bushes; whether the shrubs do better at a comparatively low elevation—twelve hundred feet or under—or whether they should range at elevations between twelve hundred and two thousand feet. And there are many other mooted questions the coffee-planters of Hawaii are worrying over, which only time will answer.

Elsewhere experience differs—in India some of the most successful plantations are at a comparatively high elevation, while in the Malay Peninsula the best-looking ones I saw were at a comparatively low elevation. In Kona itself are splendid-looking pieces of coffee between two thousand and twenty-five hundred feet above the sea, and a number of coffee clearings at that elevation were being made in the country through which I rode going from Hilo towards the Kilauea volcano. The bean of coffee grown at the higher elevation is usually larger, but, on the other hand, the crop of trees planted lower matures several months earlier.

Yet another question on which there is much division of opinion is the proper distance at which the coffee-shrubs should be planted one from the other. In India the trees are topped at about four



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A ROYAL LARK AT THE KING'S BOAT-HOUSE



WANE OF NATIVE RULE

bitterly upbraided her brother upon his acceding to the reform constitution.

Together Wilcox and Liliuokalani planned the paltry revolt that on July 31, 1889, made demonstration in the palace yard, with the idea of restoring the old corrupt government. Wilcox's forces consisted of all the malcontents and loafers of Honolulu, but the same men who had exacted good government from Kalakaua reorganized, and speedily dispersed Wilcox and his gang, killing nine of them and making prisoners of the remainder. Although the native vote subsequently put Wilcox and several of his aides in the legislature, and there were attempts to amend the constitution wrested from Kalakaua, yet the spirit of the reform party prevailed, and their work stood as the law of the kingdom.

Prosperity came to the islands, public works were erected, needed roads made, docks constructed—and January 20, 1891, Kalakaua died in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, whither he had gone seeking recuperation from his Honolulu debaucheries.

FALL OF THE MONARCHY

truth be said to have been viewed with anxiety by all foreign residents. She had given some indications of an obstinate will, while representing her brother during the latter's trip around the world; and her bitter opposition to the new constitution exacted from Kalakaua, and her implacable resentment of white suffrage, were quite sufficient to create apprehension for the future. Many believed, and with good reason, that she would not take the oath, and when she did, the sincerity of the act was doubted.


As in her brother, the Polynesian instincts were predominant; in Kalakaua they had been gratified in basest debauchery and extravagant living; in Liliuokalani they were disclosed in persistent promotion of race prejudice, and in harboring pagan superstitions, and in the violence of spirit against civilized procedure. Each in quality of intellect and in character of heart was much inferior to any of Hawaii's previous sovereigns. In both the savage was ascendant: weak and vacillating and vicious in the brother; courageous and obstinate and cruel in the sister. Had they followed the example of their predecessors and been guided by the wisdom of white advisers, their reigns no doubt would have been equally happy, but instead they ignored precedent, and it was fitting that, entirely because of their own acts, their reigns should mark, first, the wane of native rule, and, finally, the fall of the monarchy.



TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—THE
HAWAIIAN POLICE FORCE BEING SWORN IN AFTER THE
FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES



LANDING OF U. S. MARINES FROM THE U. S. WAR-SHIPS *PHILADELPHIA*
AND *MOHICAN* FOR THE FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES ON AUGUST 12TH




BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC

the government to Liliuokalani. In a reply that ably and impartially reviewed the causes leading to the revolution which ended in the abrogation of the monarchy, and of the political situation of the islands, and of the questions pending, President Dole respectfully and firmly refused to accede to the demand of Minister Willis, made in the name of the United States.

The situation in Honolulu following this correspondence bordered on terrorism, and may best be described by the following excerpt from a letter President Dole sent Minister Willis, December 27, 1893, earnestly seeking some conclusion of the unrest :

. . . "The enemies of the government, believing in your intentions to restore the monarchy by force, have become emboldened. Threats of assassination of the officers of this government have been made. The police force is frequently informed of conspiracies to create disorder. Aged and sick persons of all nationalities have been and are in a state of distress and anxiety. Children in the schools are agitated by the fear of political disturbances. The wives, sisters, and daughters of residents, including many Americans, have been in daily apprehension of civic disorder, many of them having even armed themselves in preparation thereof. Citizens have made preparations in their homes for defence against assaults which may arise directly or indirectly from such conflict. Persons have begun to pack their valuables with a view of immediate departure. Large quantities of bandages have been prepared. Unprotected women have received the promise of asylum from the Japanese representative, against possible disturb-

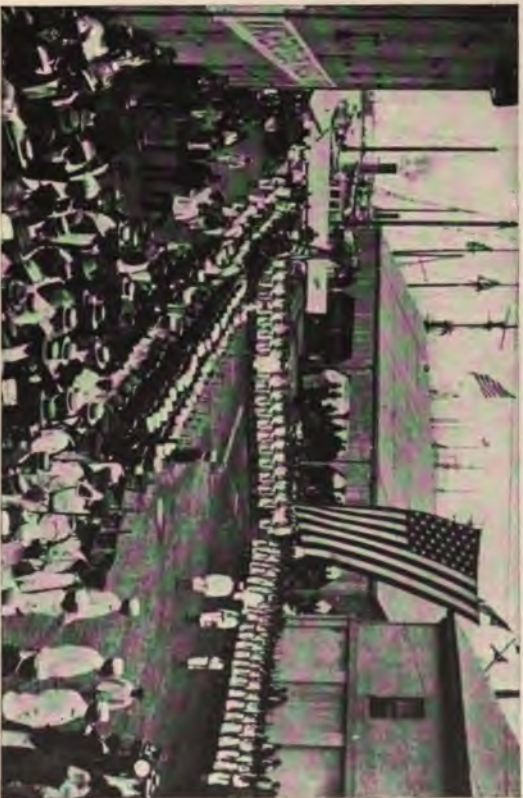


BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC

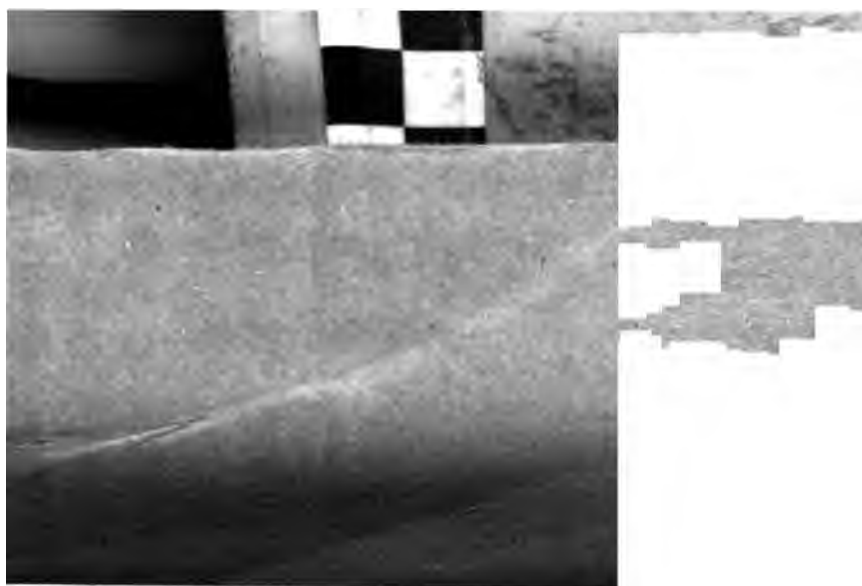
months it became apparent that annexation was not likely to result until a change of administration; therefore, in the hope of eventual annexation, a Republic was proclaimed, July 4, 1894, with Sanford B. Dole as President, and promptly recognized by all the foreign governments.

The constitution adopted partook of the best features of that of the United States and of the individual States. The legislature was composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, each having fifteen members. To insure the political life of the islands against control by the ignorant and irresponsible, an educational qualification was required of voters for Representatives, and, in addition, a property qualification of those eligible to vote for the Senators. At the first election called by the Republic for Senators and Representatives, about 5000 voters qualified, and all the members of both houses were elected on a platform favoring annexation. Both houses subsequently passed resolutions approving annexation. As the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, including the Speaker, were full-blooded natives, this is suggestive of the best sentiment in Hawaii and worth remembering.

The establishment of permanent government was the signal for general industrial activity and brought peace for the present and confidence in the future. Many needed improvements were begun, and the first legislature of the Republic, which convened



LANDING OF U. S. MARINES FROM THE U. S. WAR-SHIPS *PHILADELPHIA*
AND MOHICAN FOR THE FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES ON AUGUST 12TH



STATISTICAL

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN HAWAII'S INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Discovery of Hawaiian Islands by Juan Gaetano (about).....	1555
Rediscovery by Captain James Cook.....	1778
Visit of Captain George Vancouver and intro- duction of first cattle and sheep.....	1792
Conquest of Islands by Kamehameha the Great and establishment of single government for the group.....	1796
Introduction of first horse.....	1803
Death of Kamehameha the Great.....	1819
Downfall of <i>Tabu</i> system.....	1819
First Missionaries arrived on the ship <i>Thaddeus</i>	1820
Printing established.....	1822
First commercial house established.....	1826
Treaty made with Captain T. C. Jones, U. S. S. <i>Peacock</i> —first treaty executed with any for- eign power.....	1826
First newspaper appeared.....	1836
Hawaiian Magna Charta.....	1839
Independence of Hawaii recognized by the United States.....	1842
First permanent newspaper established.....	1843
Postal service established.....	1850
Reservoir built—Honolulu.....	1850
Treaty with United States ratified (February 4).....	1850
First bank opened—Honolulu.....	1858

